GRANT'S WASHINGTON RING HORRIBLE STATE OF THINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cammany Frauds and Robbertes Outdone Formation of the Seneca Sandstone Ring - Grant's Present of \$25,000 - Congressmen Bought up - Grant's Corrupt Appointments - Fifteen Newspapers Silenced - A Four Million Fraud Put Through - Im porting 20,000 Voters-Opposition Bai-lots Suppressed-Free Liquor at the Polis -Grant Approves the Whole, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President, in the

frat sentence of his annual message, submitted to Congress yesterday, says:

It is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books.

It may be that when the President has made an effort to execute the laws he has met with success; but it does not follow from this that all the laws found upon the statute books have been executed I am prepared to prove that several laws of Con-gress "found upon the statute books" have been violated by the President's appointees, here in the dent's attention has been called to the subject sevaral times, and the laws quoted to him, he has made as effort to execute them.

A WICKED MISREPRESENTATION. The President devotes a small space in his me sage to this District. Here are his words:

sage to this District. Here are his words:

"Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1871, a Territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus (arr fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the Territorial officers a system of improvement has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The clitzens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adornment of the seat of Government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress in order that the Government my bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a ludicious system of improvements."

A more wicked misrepresentation than the above

A more wicked misrepresentation than the above was never put into language. When the President says that the people of this District have voluntaril taxed themselves to pay for the enormous and wasteful expenditures now being made by his (the President's) Board of Public Works, he utters what is not It is well known to all familiar with the sitgation here that the late election was carried, not by the taxpayers, but by corporation officials, contractors, and laborers, thousands of whom were imported from the farms of Maryland and Virginia, and not one in ten of whom pays any taxes. The most of the taxpayers refused to register or go near the polls, knowing that the Board of Public Works, who on election day had 20,000 men in their em ploy, would carry the election in spite of all oppo

THE SENECA RING-THE PRESIDENT ITS HEAD. You may not be aware that we have a Ring in this District, which considering the time it has been in existence, and our wealth and population, far exseeds Tammany in its extravagance, corruptions and violations of law, but such is the case, and what s more the leader of this Ring is Ulysses S. Gran', President of the United States. It is certainly remarkable that just as the power of Tammany is broken and its leaders are preparing to flee the country, or are being locked up in jail, a Ring formed almost exactly like it, should be organized at the Capital of the country, and that it should have for its chief, the President of the United States, yet such is the fact.

The inception of this Ring dates some time back, A set of unscru pleus speculators and adventurers. some of whom are Government defaulters, and others on the verge of bankruptcy, who could obtain no office from our citizen's, about two years ago conceived the idea of wresting the right of self-government from the people, and conferring it upon hemselves. A few honest well-meaning tax-payers. believing the representations of these men that the thange would lessen the taxes, inasmuch as it was promised that government property would be tixed, sided the movement. The masses of the people be lieving from the statements made to them, that all the offices would be elective made but little oppo-

In order to accomplish its object the Ring found is necessary to first secure the good will and cooperation of the President. Knowing his weskness for accepting presents, the Ring, every one of whose holders in the Seneca Sandstone Quarry Company, caused the stock of that company to be extensively watered, and then placed \$25,000 of its shares to the credit of U. S. Grant. I know it is claimed by some of the great Present-Taker's friends that he paid for this stock, but no sensible man hereabouts believes that he paid one cent for it

CORRUPTING CONGRESSMEN.

Having secured the President the Ring next went to work on the District Committees, the capture of the chairman of each committee being found an easy task Just what means were used for this purpose outside of numerous champagne suppers and sundry small favors, hath not yet transpired. Perhaps if the constituents of one of those gentlemen who came here a tetotaller. and who has gained considerable notoriety as a tem perance lecturer here as well as at home, were to turning from Ring suppers and Echuetzen park fest vals, in company with one of the Ring, on several occasions the p st year, they would invite him many at home after the expiration of his present

Having so used the President and the Chairmen of the District Committees in both Houses, the Ring their support to their scheme. Knowing the unishould pay a ressonable tax upon its property, the Ring caused a bill to be drawn up making a part of the offices elective, and providing for the taxation of the property of the National Government. This, dering any of their political rights, had the effect to disarm the most of the opposition the bill would otherwise have encountered. It was extensively published in the newspapers, with editorial comments open the advantages that would accrue to the District from the taxation of Government property, after which its passage, or rather the passage of another bill, which had been kept out of sight, and thich was very unlike the one that had been published, was secured with but little opposition. It was found when too late that the clause requiring Government property to be taxed had been stricken from the bill; also, that nearly the entire power of the District was placed in the bands of a Board of Public Works, to be appointed by and responsible to no one but the President, the only of does made elective being the members of the lower branch of the Legislature. These amendments were made in a Committee of Conference only a few hours before the bill was put upon its final passage and it is even rumored that alterations were made in the bill while being engrossed, after it had passed both Houses. It was promptly approved by the

President.
TUE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS. Then came the appointment of a Governor and Board of Public Works. Whom did the President select for those important offices? Why, as might be supposed, men every one of whom either owns stock or is otherwise interested in the Seneca Sandstone Quarry.

For Governor he appointed Henry D. Cooke, the beaviest stockholder in the Seneca Sandstone Quarry. Cooke also has a private banking house, besides be ing President of the First National Bank, which is made the depository for corporation funds. He also avests for the President his private receipts and

It was no doubt the intention of Congress, as it was the wist of the people, that the Board of Pubic Works should be made up from well-known citimens, who would be willing to devote their entire time to the service of the corporation. Now, who does the President select? Mr. Alexander R. Shepberd, the first on the list, keeps a large plumbing and gas fitting establishment. He is also contractor

under Mr. A B. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury, for furnishing Mullet's patent roofing for Government buildings; also for putting in and keeping in repair the gas and water fixtures in all the Government buildings that are under the control f Mullet throughout the United States. He is also sole agent for a patent earth closet, adopted by our

Board of Health. Mr. S. P. Brown, the next member of the Board, was formerly Naval Agent here, and left the office a defaulter to the Government in the sum of \$48,500 Brown pays no taxes in his own name, and yet the President, knowing these facts, appoints him to nandle millions of the public money without giving any security. Since he has been a member of the Board of Public Works, Brown has been awarded a large contract for furnishing naval supplies. Both Brown and Shepherd occupy the double position o Government contractors and Government officers, fact which is well known to the President.

The next member of the Board is Mr. A. B. Mul et, who, though he boasts that he owns no Seneca doing his best to secure the adoption of the Seneca sandstone for the construction of the new State De-partment building. Failing in this, he has managed to work in the Seneca sandstone for the foundation; so we are to have the novelty of a granite building with sandstone foundation. The position that Mullet holds as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the duties of which office require him to be continually ravelling over the country, and which absorb, or should absorb, his entire time, would seem to have een sufficient reason to have prevented him from eing appointed on the Board of l'ublic Works. Mul et pays no toxes in his own name.

Col. J. A. Magruder the last member on the Board, is a great favorite with the President, but is very unpopular with the people, he being regarded as one of the most unscrupulous men in the District

He pays no taxes in his own name.

Such are the four men who compose our Board of Public Works. Their antecedents, connection with Government contracts, and general lack of financial responsibility were well known to the President, and yet he appointed them, against the protests of the people, and with the understanding that they would give no security, though millions of money would pass through their hands. FRAUDS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT-A SIX-MILLION

The new Government went into operation on the first day of last June. Before any plan had been devised for the payment of the old indebtedness, and while everything was in a chaotic state, the Board of Public Works made a demand upon the Legislature for the appropriation of \$6,000,000 for them to spend as they might see fit. The members of the Board, led by the Governor, with character istic modesty, visited the Legislature, and in person lobbied the bill through, the capture of the lower

House, as had been predicted, proving an easy task Tals bill, which provides for the appropriation of \$4,000,000 by the issue of bonds, and \$2,000,000 more by a direct tax, met with great opposition from the xnayers, who, applied to the Supreme Court of the district for an injunction to prevent the issue of the conds, and this injunction was granted.

Finding themselves foiled in this, the Ring caused another bill to be drawn up similar to the first, with the exception that it provided for submitting the question to a vote of the people, after being ad vertised in not less than three newspapers for thi teen weeks, and this bill was put through the Legisature in great haste.

BUYING FIFTEEN NEWSPAPERS.

It then became necessary to secure the press t tific opposition, and mislead and corrupt the people. This was accomplished by giving to all the papers in the district-fifteen in number-the advertising of the Loan law and call for an election, which occurried about two and a half columns of closely printed nonparell. This, with other fat advertising jobs that the Ring was able to give out, our corted the chirt press of the district during the whole time the election was pending, a period of the contract of the columns of t

IMPORTING TWENTY THOUSAND FOTERS. The act of Congress creating our new government prohibits the Board of Public Works from binding the District to the payment of any debts intil atter an appropriation shall have been made for the same. Under the decision of the Court the act of the Legislature providing for the issue of \$4,000,000 in bonds could not become a law until passed upon by the people. But this arrogant Board, in definice of law, and with the full knowledge of in defiance of law, and with the full knowledge of the President, proceeded to contract for work to the amount of over \$3,000,000. They caused pla-cards to be posted up all through the adjoining counties of Marviand and Virginia, offering great indicements to laborers if they would come to Washington; the result of which was to cause a regular stampede of thousands of laborers from the farms where they were needed to harvest the crops to the streets of Washington, where they were not needed and where hundreds of them are now suffer-ing with cold and hunger.

ing with cold and hunger.

How ther wank made to vote sight.

From filteen to twenty thousand laborers were put to work upon four streets, vast contracts were let out, which soon involved the contractors and their friends to such an extent as to oblige them to support the loan to save themselves from financial roin.

Over fifty streets were torn up and still remain an impassible and dangerous condition, with a pi pect of remaining so until spring opons. The lay out of so much work so late in the fall proves incompetency of the Board of Public Works. incompetency of the Board of Public Works. The opening of so many streets to remain in an impassible and dangerous condition during the winter, it the great inconvenience of Courress and the people would be inexembled if authorized by law, but when it is done in express violation of an act of Congress and for no other reason but to formish work for the purchase of votes to carry a \$4,000,000 tax bil against the wishes of nine tenths of the tapayers it is intemnus, and should subject the Governor an every member of the Board to immediate dismissing from office. But they will not be dismissed, for the reason that the President has no desire to dismist them, and if he had, he does not dare to do it.

A SMALL SIDE FRACE.

them, and if he had, he does not dare to do it.

A SMALL SIDE FRAUD.

The Ring abandoned the old City Hall, the finest site for a public building in Washington, and without authority of law, leased a private dwelling on 4½ street. This building, which was fitted ou at the expense of the corporation at a cost of \$82,000, was oftered by the owner. Mr. Morrison, to Wim. B. Todd, only a short time before it was leased to the Ring, for \$40,000.

Ring, for \$40,000.

PILING UP THE EXPENDITURES.

The great argument used before Congress in favor of a change of government was that by a consolidation of the three governments composing the District of Columbia, the people would be saved a large amount paid for salaries, to officers that would not be needed under the new government. The cost of running the three governments of the District under the old order of things was \$196,000. The cost of running the new government the present year will not be less than \$50,000, or more than seven times the former cost. This embraces the appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses only. A large number of offices have been created by the Board of Public Works without authority from Congress or the Legislature.

Bow manystone Governors Carry Elections.

by the Board of Public Works without authority from Congress or the Legislature.

Bow Sandstone Governors Carry Elections. At the late election the Governor caused tickets for and against the \$4.00.000 loan to be printed at the expense of the people, and then suppressed those against the loss by sending them to the office of W. A. Cook, his Corporation Attorney, where no one thought of going for them, while the tickets in favor of the loan twere delivered to the voting predicts by officers of the corporation. When parties went to the Governor's office to inquire after the tickets, he declined to see them. The result was that those opposed to the loan, with a few exceptions, were cheated out of the privilege of voting against it. This was the way "the people voluntarily taxed themselves."

The Commissioners of Ection, one hundred and eighty in number, were appointed by the Governor, upward of fits of them being corporation officers. This was done in the face of a special act of Congress, passed no longer ago than June 21, 1870, which reads that "it shall not be lawful, on and after the passage of this act, for any officer of the corporation of Washington, Georgetown, or the Levy Court to act as a Judge or Commissioner of Election."

Liquor Graffic AT THE POLLS.

Liquon grafis at THE Folls.

Drinking ssieons were ordered to be closed on election day, but the Board or its tools freely furnished liquors and refreshments at the voting precincts to all who would agree to vote for the \$4,000,000 loan. In the First Precinct building of the Eleventh District a 32 gallon barrel of ale was set up and kept on tap for the use of Ring men, while a demijohn was sent out and filled with whiskey three times during the day. I doubt if there is another city in the country where the authorities ever ordered the drinking saloons closed on election day, and then turned the voting precincts into rum mills for the manufacture of voters.

GRANT REPUSES TO ACT. The attention of the President was been repeated; called to the violations of law that I have cited, but he turns a deaf ear to all complaints made against the Board of Public Works.

CONGRESS APPEALED TO.

A committee composed of twenty five of our most eminent citizens has been appointed to ro before Congress, and ask for the repeal or modification of our District government. Among other things to be asked for will be a special committee to investigation.

gate the late sham election.

A REFORM REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871.

WASHINGTON CITY GOSSIP. THE ADMINISTRATION'S QUARREL WITH CATACAZY.

A Letter to be Read to Prince Gertschn. koff-Telegrams Between Secretary Fish and Minister Curtin-The Story Told as

Grant Chooses to Tell It.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - The correspondence between the Secretary of State and Minister Curtin was commenced by the former on the 16th of June last. He said he was directed to inform Curtin that the conduct of Catacary, the Minister of Russia here, both officially and personally, had for some time past been such as materially to impair his useuiness to his own Government and to render intercourse with him for either business or social purposes highly disagreeable. Under these circum-stances the President was of the opinion that the interests of the countries would be promoted and trose relations of cordiality with the Government of the Czar, of the importance of which he is well aware, would be placed upon a much surer footing if the head of the Russian Legation here would be

if the need of the Russian Logation here would be changed. The letter adds:

It is hoped this intimation will be sufficient to cause the obsinge, and to insure the restoration and the continuance of their opportunities of free and cordial official and other intercourse with the representatives of the Emperor which the President expressive desires to meet, and which have always existed with the esteement predecesors of the present himister, but which Mr. Calacazy's course has made impossible to be maintained with him. The President sincerely desires to avoid any step which may show a want of confidence for the person whom his imper all Majesty has selected to represent the interests of his Government; this has made him hesitate long before direct much this amouncement, and his deeply regrets the necessity has selected principles of the competition to make it. You will read this to Prince Gorischakoff, or, if requested, you will leave

copy with him.
July 17, Minister Cartin telegraphed to Secretary
ish: "The Prince was in Germany till October,
that I present the despatch to Wesfmann, Adjunct
Chancellor, or to the Prince?"
Fish telegraphed to Curtin: "Present the despatch of July 17 to Wesfmann, should the Minister
we share!"

Fish telegraphed to Curtin: "Present the despatch of July 17 to Wesfmann, should the Minister be absent."

Minister Curtin telegraphed from St. Petersburg, July 19, as follows:

"Wesfmann cannot treat the despatch very seriously, Did not take a copy. A keed me to wait the return of the Prince. Said he would not mention to the Emperor in absence of the Frince, as it might postpone the visit of the Grand Duke, which would be agreeable to those continually trying to disturb the irlendship of the two countries."

Mr. Cartin informal Secretary, Figh, that in ac-

in absence of the Prince, as it might postpone the visit of the Graid Duke, which would be agreeable to those continually trying to disturb the Friendship of the two countries."

Mr. Curtin informed Secretary Fish that in accordance with instructions he had in the absence of Prince Gorischasoff, Chancellor of the Empire, presented the request for the recall of Catacazy to Wesfmann, who seemed to be much surprised, and treated the subject as very serious. He said the subject was too grave for his consideration, and declined to act in the absence of Prince Gorischasoff, and did not ask for a copy of the Secretary's despatches. Wesfmann said he would write to the Prince on the subject, and made a memorandum of the conversation.

Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Curtin Aug. 18, that the hesitation and detapt in complying with the request directed in the despatch of 161. June, occasioned disquet and disappointment. The reason alleged was not satisfactory, as communication with the Minister for Foreign Affirs could be reached. A decision was important before the advent of the Grand Duke, as the Prestiguit could not be expected to receive as the principal attendant of His Highness one who has been abusive of him, and is personally unacceptable.

Assistant Secretary of State Davis, Angust 18, to Minister Curtin, urges him to receive a reply from Wesfmann. Finally, after other correspondence. Curtin received a reply, in which this Government was requested to tolerate Catacazy until after the presentation.

The correspondence is voluminous, including a long letter from Mr. Fish, circumstantially stating the reasons why Catacazy rendered himself unacceptable to this Government. In this letter occurs the following par-graph:

On his arrival at Washington, Catacazy gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable Minister, and made a very agreeable Impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious, interforing in decision on the subjects with respect to which his interference was on-trinded.

He did ed.
did not hesitate to use the newspaners of the He did not hesitate to use the newspaners, country to influence public opinion upon que pending before the Government, and inculged in license in his denunciation of measures and of vicuals, in his conversation, he was even more and unrestrained, and employed abusive and via ive language toward very many persons, increveral in public positions and enjoying the rand coundence of the community. The impropratoreign minister thus attempting to influence, misdirect the public opinion of the country, in admitted as sufficient ground for his ceasing to account the country of t

The entire correspondence, in which is a letter from Mr.Catscazy to Secretary Fish, was sent to the Senate to may by the President. The Senate ordered to to be printed, but alterwards reconsidered the motion, hence a longer notice or it than the above could not be obtained. Nicholas P. Trist Beating Butler's Lobby-

VASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee to morrow go in a body to pay their re spects to the Secretary of the Treasury and othe Treasury officials. They will not make up an tariff bills, or prepare any legislation until after the olidays, and will make haste slowly in their over-

tariff bills, or prepare any legislation until after the holidays, and will make haste slowly in their overhauling of the tariff. The Appropriation Committee have not yet done snything.

Before an opportunity occurred to copy the entire correspondence and accompanying papers in the Catacazy improglio, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, resembed its order to print and made it an Executive document.

Last spring Congress voted \$20,000 to Nicholas P. Trist for his ne obtained of the treaty with Mexico. Before he wot ats money out of the Treasury Gen. Butier a stopped the warrant in the Comptrolong Services to Linus Cailds, who claimed that he lather had got up the claim had put it through Trist redudinced and pronounced it an attempt to exfort money. The Comptrolone hed back the bulk of the money, and to-day the Court dismissed the seit on the ground that Childs had rendered no service, having menely spoken to Mr. Summer about it in one instance and written a letter in another, and that it was adverse to public policy to allow an action to lie for such services. Trist will get his money to-merrow.

But for the timely discovery of the fire in the State Department resternay it would have in a few minutes destroyed the bunding and all its archives. The building was built for a Catholic orohan mylam, but they ran out of money before its completion and owed some \$80,000. Mr. Seward, always partial to the Catholic Caurch, in order to help them out, took a lease of the bunding for the Government, so it would pay the interest and inquidate the whole debt in a few years. It is over a mile from the President's house, and is illy ainpied to the purpose, while there are no fire proof rooms in which to keep archives of the Government. It was to see how to get the State Department back into the Treasury or into the city in a smitable location that Gen. Banks to day introduced a resolution of inquiry.

cation that Gen. Banks to day introduced a resolution of inquiry.

The Senate caucus to-day appointed Senators Buckingnam of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Pomeroy of Kansas, bawyer of South Carolina, and Freinghuysen of New Jersey, a committee to revise the committees. There is not a man on this committee who would make a fight for Mr. Sumner. Nearly if not all voted to depose him last spring, and he has little to expect from them now, especially as the President desires him kept off the committee.

Neminations by the President.

Collectors of Customs-Chester A. Arthur, New York; Pascot Kidder Dunkirs; William Slvey, New-ark, N. J.; Will and Warner, Mobile, Ala.

Collectors of Internal Retenue J. G. Frick, Tenth District of Pennsylvania, A. H. Wallas, Fifth District of New Jersey.

Terructorial Governors: Thomas W. Bernett of Ladinana, Governor of New Mexico.

Commissioner of Apriculture-Frederick Watts of Pennsylvania, Ministers-George Bancroft of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten lary to the German Empire; Thomas Biddle of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident at san Salvador; George II. Boser of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident to Turkoy.

Secretary of Legunon-Richard I. Shanmon, to Brazil.

Consuls General D. al. Armstrong of New York to Rome. A. I. A. Torte of Pelaware, to Hayann.

Consuls—D. E. Com of Alabama, at Rio Jandro; G. W. Griffin of Kentucky, Copenhagen John H. Hawes of the District of Columbia, at Honoldadi; M. G. Holmes of Tennsylvania, at Chee-Foo; J. L. Graham, Jr., of New York, at Florence, M. McDougail of New York, at Dunder, Sames F. Lukanor, A. Hubers of Hubbard Sames F. Lukanor, A. Hubbard Sames F. Lukanor, J. Hubbard Sames F. Lukanor, J. Hubbard P. John For-nots, at Tunastair; F. D. Brewer of Connecticut, at Parasis. Nominations by the President. Fint of Missouri, at Chin Klang, J. M. Lucas of Hinors, at Tunnstail: F. D. Brewer of Connecticul, a Piraces.

Processors in Milliary Academy—The Rev. John Foresythe, D. D. of New York, Chaplain and Professor of Ethics: Nail, J. B. Wheeler of the United States Engineers, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering

A New Triumph for Boss Tweed. A New Triumph for Boss Tweed.

James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council, called a meeting of the Tammany Society at the Montiatian Citio last evening. The object was the removal of Boss Tweed from the position of Grand Sachem. As only three members of the Society—Douglas Taylor, John J. Bradley, and Mr. Nicholson—were present, the Boss was not removed. It is a rule of the Tammany Bodiety that no Grand Sachem shall hold office for more than one term. Mr. Tweed has held the position three years, holding over until a successor should be elected. He will hold over some time yet. FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Seven Tenements in Williamsburgh Burned-Twenty Families Homeless-Narrow Escape of the Inmates and the Firemen.
At 4:30 P. M. yesterday the frame building in the rear of 108 Montrose avenue, Williamsburgh occupied by Mr. George Rumpf as a stove manufac tory, was discovered to be on fire. Before the fire men arrived the flames had enveloped a carving and scroll factory adjoining. Both buildings were quick-

ly destroyed, and the firemen directed their efforts

to saving the tenement houses in front and rear. bergeant Sloat entered the houses 108 and 110 Montrose avenue, and aroused the alceping occupants. These building were four story double tene ments, frame, with brick fronts. There were four families on each floor. Aroused from their sleep and blinded with the smoke that was filling every apartment, they had not time to save anything. Numbers of them barely escaped with their lives. In endeavoring to save these bouses, Assistant Chief Engineer Smith ordered some of his men with a length of bose to the rear. The distance between the front and rear houses is about twenty feet. At this time the houses on Ewen street were on fire, and the flames had communicated to those on Montrose avenue. While at work the walls of the rear houses fell, and the firemen were almost buried beneath the ruins. Binded with smoke and covered with the shower of burning embers, there was apparently no chance for escape. "I never was in so tight a place before," said one. "We all cropped on our knees, and at the command of the Chief groped our way along the cose to the street."

The recipie of the neighborhood kindly threw open their houses to the unfortunate people who were turned out cheors. Nearly all lost everything they possesse. Mr. Schmidt, a tenant in the rear house, 125 Ewes street, had on retiring placed a large amount of money he had received the night previous under his pilibw. After escaping from the house he returned with others to save his property. Everything was in its place except the bed, the matters of which was bound on the floor and the money gone. As the fire had gained great headway and the wind and blinded with the smoke that was filling every

Everything was in its place except the bed, the matters of which was icund on the floor and the money gone.

As the fire had gained great headway and the wind was blowing stiff on the houses in Ewen street, it was decided to ring the general alarm. Chief Nevins despatened two steamers from the fire that was raging at the time on board the ship Pride of India, front of Main street, Brooklys.

The fire was not extinguished until 10 A. M. The loss will reach over \$30,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to have been the work of an incrediary. Suspicion points to parties who will be henefited by the insurance.

Mr. Jacob Keifer, owner of the houses 106 and 108 Montrose avenue, and three frame houses in the rear, estimates his loss at \$23,000 insurance, \$10, 500. Mr. Oswald, owner of the shoe lactory in which the fire originated, estimates his loss as \$2,700; in sured for \$3,000. Nicholas Heinfe, whose frame house, 113 Ewen street, was also burned, loses \$1,000; insurance, \$90.

At ut 5 A. M. yesterday James Wilcox's photographic establishment, on the second floor of \$20 the control of extensive datage. Aller's toy warehouse in a classic sewing machine store adjoining, were deanged by water.

JEN. BURBRIDGE MEANT FIGHT. The Correspondence between the General

The Correspondence between the General and Col. O'Neal.

Gen. S. G. Burbridge.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 1, 1871.

SIR: I received a blow from you this morning on the street. I was taken entirely by surprise. Our relations you know well. I now domand satisfaction for the injury you have done me. My love for your family necessarily precludes me from sending you a challenge. It is withyou, however, to waive all matters of that sort. You well know this morning that you were armed and that I was not, and your attack was the xind that I would have guaried against from a ruffian, not from a gentleman. Therefore I demand satisfaction.

GENERAL BURREIGE TO, COLONEL O'NEAL.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE TO COLONEL O'NEAL. COUNTE O'NEAL.

COUNTED Weden O'Neal:

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 1, 1871.

Bairs.—I have the hence to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this dute, which was handed me by Col. C. P. Wilcox. Four compain of a "biow" which I gave you on the street this morning and demand satisfaction for the same. You explain, however, that love for my family precludes you from sending me a "challenge," and aid that "li with you (me) to waive all matters of that tort.' You conclude by repeating the demand for eat "staction. waive all matters of that cort. You conclude by re-peating the demand for eatwiaction.

I am at a loss to reasonate what you mean by ask-ing "satisfaction," and at the same time discilling the purpose of challenging me.

I have only to say, ir, that, while I heartly regret the occurrence of the moralor, yet, if you feel that you require satisfaction. I can reason to afford it by you, and waive all the "family" considerations to which you refer. I return this by Col. Wilcox, who informs me that he hauthorized by you to receive my ***wer.

am, sir, s. G. BURRIDGE.

COL. O'NEAL TO GEN, BURRIDGE. COL. O NEAL TO GEN, REMINDER,

CONTINGTON KY., Dec. 1, 1871.

Gen. S. G. Burbeidge, Core g.o., Ky.,

STR: Yours of the enterms been handed me by Col.
C.P. Vices. It is now with you to ray at what time
and place you will render the salls accion I commed
for the insult and liptry you indicted upon me the
morbing. I am. sir. WEDEN O'NEAL

GEN. BURBRIDGE TO COL. O'NEAL. COL. W. O. Med.

Sin: I have received your communication of this date in reply to mine in answer to a former one from you, also of this date, in which you demand satisfaction for the occurrence of this increase, In reply, have to say that I have placed the matter cuttient in the hands of my triend, Col. W. G. Ferrell, who will coffer with such friend of yours as you may designate in regard to the terms, &c. of the satisfaction you say gest. I am, sir.

S. G. BURBEIDGE.

COL. O'NEAL TO COL. TERRELL.
COVINGTON, Dec. 1, 1871. Col. W. G. Terrell.

Sin: A communication from Gen. S. G. Burbridge has this moment oven handed me, informing me that he has placed the matter of difference between him and myself in your hands, and that you will content with such friend as loay designate. Not having consulted with my friend in legarat to their willingness to get in this matter, I will be compelled an early our indugence and to morrow (Dec. 2) at 10 o'd lock A.M., at which time I will designate the triend who will confer with you. Yours, respectfully.

WEDEN O'NEAL.

COL. O'NEAL TO COL. TERRELL. COL. O'NEAL TO COL. TERRELL.

COLUMN GO. Terrell. COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 2, 1871.

DEAR Size; This will be handed to you by my friend, at, J. M. Tissalt, we are authorized by me to confer ith you in regard to the matter of all thence between ten. Burrela, and myself. WEDEN O'NEAL. COL. TERRELL TO COL. O'NEAL.

COL. TERRELL TO COL. O'NEAL.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 1 INI.

Col. W. O'Neat:

I will meet your friend at the hour you name at the Chalon Hole. Respectivity, W. G. TERRELL.

COL. TERRELL TG COL. STANSIFER.

SPENCEA HOUSE (INCINNATI.)

MY DEAR SIR: I have an appointment to meet Co., Given's friend at the Clinton House, in Covington, Ky., at 10 A. M. to-day. Please see him for me and say that the publication is the asymptops that havening. In relation to this difficulty with Geal. Burchinder. In my integrated, makes it improduct for me to meet him in Covington, Have him come here—room N. 115, Very truly yours.

To Col. J. M. STANSIFER Spresent).

o Col. J. M. STANSIFER (present). CAPT. J. M. TINSDALE TO COL. TERRELL.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2, 1811.

Col. Terrell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Draw Sir: I cailed at the Clinton Hotel at about 10 o'cicck this morfning to see you. Was informed that you was absent, but that another gentleman was there to represent you. Met Col. stansifer, who handed me your note. Have arrayed with him to be a the Merchants' Hotel, in Chemnati, to-day, at 11 o'clock M., promptly. Respectivity.

J. M. TISDALE.

J. M. TISDALE.

CAPT. TISDALE TO COL. TERRELL.

MERCHANTA HOTEL CINCINNATI, O. Dec. 2, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am such r zed by Col. O'Neal to say this communication of yesterday was construed into conslenge, that the construction is an erroneous one.

Respectfully yours.

To, Col. W. G. Terrell, (present).

COL TERRELL TO CAPT. TISDALE.

SIR-Your note in behalf of CO. O'Neal, just handed me, excites my surprise at its extraor all ary character. If Col. O'Neal does not mean by his reterrated demand for satisfaction from Gen. Burbridge, for alleged "injury and lasult," a request that Gen. Burbridge, should fix the time and place of meeting, what, in the name of a solution seasonable, did he mean?

My friend Gen. Burbridge, construing the demand as its term manifest; include and promptly accepting the same, has, much to his personal inco-venience, left the State, and is how awaiting my action. Please, therefore, see Col. O'Neal without delay, and ascertain the same has the construction which sensities people and men of honor will place upon his conduct. Very respectably.

To Capt. J. M. Tisdale. COL. TERRELL TO CAPT. TISDALE. To Capt. J. M. TISDALW. CAPT. TINDALE TO COL. TERRELL.

CAPT. TINDALS TO COL. TERRELL.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2, 1871.

CO. TERRELL: Your note has just been haded me and in response 1 novi to say that I am authorized by Col. O'Neal to say that the object of his communication yesterday was thased upon the hypothesis that Gen. Burbridge had done him an injury, and to supply the communication of the commun Permit me to repeat here, as I did to you in our in erview this morning, that, after we have exhaustee every possible mans to soldie this difference amea il., I have a one with it. I have the honor to be, if ours respectivily.

JAMES S TISDALE.

COL TREASH TO ME. TISDALE.

SPENSER LOUSE CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.

SIR-I have received your explanation of Col
O'Neal's meaning in deman ling "satisfaction" of Gos
Burbidge for "righty and man!" 'thicted" upon
him. I have no authority to act as bease commis
slower in this outhors. I shall sivise Gos. Burbridge
to pay no further attention to Col. O'Neal, Very re
spectfully.

To J. M. TISDALE, FSQ. To J. M. Tisdals, Fsq. M. O terkiell.

To J. M. Tisdals, Fsq. Mr. Tisdals, on Monday morning, Dec. 4, presented another letter in regard to the matter, which Col.

Terreil declined to receive.

THE TRIAL OF A WOMAN OF CULTURE ON A CAPITAL CHARGE.

THE WHARTON POISONING.

Mysterious Death of Gen. Ketchum-The \$2,000 Loan to Mrs. Wharten—The General's Brandy and Lemonade—Yesterday in the Annapolis Court Room. Annapolis, Dec. 6 .- There was a larger numper of ladies in the court room this morning than yesterday. Mrs. Wharton and her daughter, with

Mr. and Mrs. Nelso: were seated as yesterday inside the bar in rear of the counsel. The former two were relieved from the gaze and eager scruting of the spectators by the protection of their deep nourning veils.

Mrs. Meta Huttan was called by the prosecution. This witness is a sister of Eugene Van Ness.

who was lying sick at Mrs. Whartons house when Gen. Ketchem arrived. She is apparently about 26 years of age, with a bright intellectual face and was in mourning. On taking the stand she was nervous but in a short time gave her evidence with distinctness and confidence. She testihed that she had known the prisoner seven years. Was not acquainted with Ketchem until Saurday, June 24. Wharton and the evening about 7 o'clock. The time was went into the room to get a cup of test with the saurday, June 24. She with a great seven the control of the said be said to be said to be said to be said to even minutes. Next saw the Go remained but a few minutes. Next saw the Go remained but a few minutes. Next saw the Go remained but a few minutes. Next saw the Go remained but a few minutes. Next saw the Go remained but a few minutes. Next saw the great saw that was a jocular remark of the old gentleman and not evidence. It was ruled ont by the Court.

Witness next saw Goo, Ketchum on Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock, in his room; he was lying in bed, his eyes wide open, and his arius stretched out. Witness next saw Goo, Ketchum on Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock, in his room; he was lying in bed, his eyes wide open, and his arius stretched out. Witness remained until the doctor gave for a prescription for the General, ween she left the room and called Mr. Sartent, asking him to procure the medicine, and offering him her purse. Mrs. Wharton stepped lorward, saying sine wanted it carged to hier account at Goamans. Witness returned to Ketchum's room and watched at the window until Sarzent's return. He gave the medicine to Mirs. Eucene Vannes, who handed it to witness, when said mixed with the worn of the General's side. Dr. Williams gave her directions for administering the next dose of medicine at 1 o'clock. Her husband was present. Mrs. Wanton such in the room and saked what the doctor was string the General, when when had to give him a dose at 1 o'clock. Her husband was present efforts to rise when Mrs. Wharton lead on t

right.

Mrs. Wharton kept my watch until about five ninutes to I o'clock, when she (Mrs. Wharton) said, "Let me give him the meeteine, the first dose did him so much good I am anxious he should have another." Witness went to the bureau, and brought the cup to the side of the bed. Before this, witness had said that she had better drop another dose, when Mrs. Wharton said, "Oh no, let us give him this, and asked Mr. Snowden if he could give him this, and asked Mr. Snowden if he could give my hand is steady, and I'll give him the dose." Witness assisted to raise Gen. Ketchum, and Mrs. Wharton handed Snowden a teaspoon in the mixture. There was some difficulty in opening the General's mouth, siter getting the teaspoon in his mouth, Mrs. Wharton told Mrs. Snowden not to withdraw the spoon, asying." I will pour in his mouth, the wharton told Mrs. Snowden not to withdraw the spoon in her hand. After a little while, about 10 or 15 minutes, the General began to get very measy; first he began shapping witness's shoulders, who was sitting on the bed by him; then he grasped himself by the back of his neck, then by the front of his throat, and chest and stomach. (Witness was naked to show the action of the General was prasping as if forcelely, her own throat with bett hands. Witness continued: While the General was grasping as if forcelely, her own throat with bett hands. Witness continued: While the General was grasping nameelf, he was uttering. "O. I den't don't!" He made his throat bleed. Witness get mouth. "Snowden. Witness attempted to take hold of Mr. Ketchum's feet when he continued saying. Don't you think he will go into onvusions?" She replied. "I think he will," Witness left the room to go for Dr. Williams Mrs. Waarton let at same time with the spoon and cup still in her hand. This was about twenty minutes or haffenst one o'clock. Witness went to Dr. Williams's office, we can it a little more than a square from Mrs. Wharton's. The doc or was out. She where a nother with a same time with the spoon and cup still in This was about twenty minutes or half-pist one o'clock. Witness went to Dr. Williams's office, when is a little more than a square from Mrs. Wharton's. The doctor was out. She write a measure on the siate and ran back. As she went back a doctor's longry was standing at the corner. She went to it and preservationed it was not Dr. Williams's, She soon saw Dr. Williams driving by. Stopped and asked him to go and see Gen. Ketchum. The doctor started to also win house for a modern, and witness returned to Mrs. Wharton's. She found Mr. Hinton the e. with Mr. Show den annia colored man. Dr. Williams came in almost immediately after her return, and witness let the room on a motion from the doctor. She remained in the possage a short time and went back in the room. Gen. Ketchum was under the inducate of chloroform or chloride.

Witness remained with him until within a very few minutes of vis death. Let the room about a quarter to 3 o'clock. He died about 30'clock. She went down to call Dr. Wilhaus, returned to the room a litle after his death, about a quarter after 30'clock. Mr. Hutton and Mr. Crowford Neison were then in the room. Witness then state is no was present on Monday evening, when Mrs. Wharton said she had broken the bottle of me it ine for Gen. Retchum, Witness heard a noise in Gen. Ketchum was excled when she one had false. Mrs. Wharton was excled when she went do the form. Ketchum's room, as if some one had false. Mrs. Wharton was excled when she wented the room. After the death of Gen. Ketchum, when his clothes were backed up his vest could not be found. Witness asked Mrs. Wharton if she knew where it was, when she replied it was in her wardrobe.

The Wickenburg Stage Massacre. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Delegate McCormick has raced vert a late but as from the owner of the new coach recently attacked near Wickenburg, Arizona, who says the attack was by Indians, who fired fro both sides of a ravine, killing the driver and five passengers including F. W. Loring, and wounding a man and woman, who succeeded in making their escape. The fact that the indians left two of the horses and some arms, and other property, is attributed to their slarm at the approach of a coach from another direction. Each of the passengers killed was scalped, but their money was not taken, and the trail shows that the Indians were in large force.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The late Senator Geo. H. Banford's life was in-Col. T. B. Thorpe of New York has presented to the city of Newburgh a portrait in oil of Gen. Wim. G. Schknap. The Radical and Liberal Republican Committees Missour in joint session yesterday, unanimously outed the calf for a State Convention at Jefferson y on the 2ld of February. Interest the said of February.
The New Hump-hire State Temperance Conven-

on vesterday nominated John Blackmer of Sandwich reflovernor, and James S. Kendall of West Swanzes r Railroad Commissioner, Strong prohibitory reso-tions were adopted Mr. Stevenson (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution to the Ku Kiux Committee restorday for the removal of all disabilities and to axism the time to which abbeas corpus may be suspended and to make every Ki Ruy and every member of any other treasonable computer, responsible, civility and criminally, for the acts of his fellow members. THE POWER OF THE FUTURE.

Grant's Message Thirty Years Behind the

Times-A Dash at Congress of Course-A Labor Party Demanded.

Mr. Wendell Phillips last evening lectured in Steinway Hall, on labor as the sheet-anchor of the depublic. The hall was about three-quarters full. Mr. Phillips read a notice waich had been handed to him, the substance of which is that the workingmen of New York view with horror the recent bloody work of Thiers in Paris. Mr. Phillips then began

his lecture. Speaking of intemperance, Mr. Phillips said tha the barrooms of this city have always considered the municipal authorities their own standing committee. He had yet to see the workingmen who were hos tile to capital. He regarded the trades unions as the great educators of republics, and declared that England was so honevcomped with unions that its transition to a republican form of government would be easy and without revolution. Mr. Pollips spoke of Charles O'Conor as receiving \$10,000 before opening his mouth, and \$20,000 when ne spoke.

spoke.

The speaker advocated the formation of a Workingmen's political party as the only way in which workingmen's influence may be brought to bear our the accomplishment of their objects. After that cooperation. No labor as such, no capital as such. Moneyed corporations rivet the chains of labor, and the speaker dought it might be well to abolish them. [Cheers.] Of this, however, he was not certain. He wanted a law by which wealth could be incorporated and liberty saved [Cheers.] Mr. Phillips naturally paid his respects to Congress, saving that we might as well have a half-a-dozen broomsticks and a messenger and a clerk to record the edicts of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, or the Prefix railroad, as to have 270 Congressmen and 72 Senstors. What is the use of the Assembly in Albany? a much smaller number of men to record the orders of Tweed and 4 Fisk. Pennsylvania was described as a toil to the Central kite.

The speaker advocated a system of taxation on personal property and incomes which, in substance, multiplies the rate of taxation as the amount taxe grew larger. There should be small-rate taxes on small amounts, but the man or millions should pay such a rate as to have left scarcely enough to live on. [Cheers.] Men long in the employ of corporations became in equity entitled to participate in the profits, and the speaker held that when capital was incorporated labor should be its partner. Touching at length upon the President's messace, the speaker said it read like an almanace of 1830, about forty years old. [Applause.] It might do for the time of Monroe but now it Las "an accient and a fish-like smell." [Applause.] The speaker advocated the formation of a Work-

A JEALOUS LOVER'S CRIME.

A Sing Sing Tragedy-Trial of Lucaberger for the Marder of Fredericka Mayer-In Court with a Bullet in his Brain. Jacob Luenberger was arraigned yesterday efore Justice Tappan, in White Plains, for the murder of Fredericka Mayer last St. Vaientine's day in Sing Sing. Miss Mayer was a neice of Mrs. Ann Derion, and had lived with ner aunt about ourteen years. About the time that little Frede ricks took up her abode in her aunt's family, Jacob into the liquor business with Mr. Derion and became a boarder in the family. As Fredericka grew up she became attached to Luenberger. For several months previous to the tragedy Miss Mayer had rather young, it was his desire to postpone the mar-riage until last fall. She did not like the delay and soon formed the acquaintance of George Lange. A flirtation ensued, and about a week before her

firstation ensued, and about a week before her death she told Luenberger that she was engaged to marry Lange.

Luenberger for four days looked for Lange to beat him. On St. Valentine's day Lange sent a very insulting valentine to Luenberger, who thereupon armed himself and searched the village, determined to kill Lange on sight, but could not find him. Luenberger went to his dinner at 1 o'clock as usual, and sat down with Mrs. Derion and her sister, Miss Caroline Smith. Frederika sat a little to the left of Luenberger sewing. Luenberger finished us dinner, arose from the table, turned round facing Frederika, pulled out a revolver and fred at her without a word of warning, killing her instantly. Luenberger then put the muzzle of the revolver to his forehead and planted a ball in his brain. The ball is there yet. He fell, but arose and witzerfa butcher knile and attempted to stab himself three times. He was prevented by Mr. Derion.

Luenberger yesterday pleaded not guilty, and Mrs. Derion and Miss Smith were pisced on the stand. Their testimony went to prove that Luenberger had committed the murger. The case is still on.

THE ROMASSON MYSTERY. Found in Bellevue Hospital-His Attempted ance of Rosmond Romasson were published in THE SUN on the 30th alt. Romasson is a Norwegian by birth, had accumulated money in California, and ar rived in this city early last month. He obtained lodgings in the Temperance Hall boarding house, 403 Greenwich street. While staying there he fell in with one Hughes, a Welshman, who pursuaded

in with one Hughes, a Welshman, who pursuaded him to join him in a voyage to the Arkentine Republic. Hughes pictured to Romasson how he could amoss a fortune in that country. They purchased bussage lickets for the vessel Ida Grey, which sailed for Santa Fé some days afterward without Romasson. It was then feared that he had been possibly murdered in the slums of New York, and the most diligent inquiries after him were instituted by the police. Capt. Learly of the Thirty-fifth street police station last high traced a resemblance to the description given of Romasson in a would-be suicide, lying in Bellevue Hospital. The Captain visited the lutter, who acknowledged that he was Romasson, but refused to give any jurther information. lying in Bellevue Hospital. The Captain visited the latter, who acknowledged that he was Romasson, but refused to give say further information. On the night of November 24, the man now recognized as Romasson went into Mr. Owen Gorm ley's liquor saicon, 419 Third arenne. After taking a drink he passed into the billiar room, where he sought a seat behind the stove. In a lew moments the report of a pistel was heard and the stranging down and a stream of blood pouring from behind his right ear. He was then taken to the Thirty-fifth street police station and afterward to Believue Hospital. He gave his name as Joseph Winders. At the hospital \$300 in gold was found in a belt around his bedy.

A Sun reporter visited Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and was courteously shown by Warden Brenson to the patient's bedside. Romasson was in a semi-deurious condition and was very weak. He said that he condition and was very weak. He said that he condition should not account for his suicidal set. He did not wish to die. Something was wrong with his head when he shot himself. He had drank only one whiskey cocktail before he fred the sot. He has a sister somewhere in Linois.

MRS. BARKLAY'S DEATH. A Westchester County Squire's Ristory of a

Monster of Cruelty.

Coroner Mecks of Mount Vernon has furnished

he following story to a Sun reporter: Two year aco Miss Sarah Knapp, a beautiful girl of Moun Vernon, was married to Clinton Barklay. He sooi began to treat her most outrageously, but her price and love for him prevented her from exposing him. began to treat her most outrageously, but her prine and love for him prevented her from exposing him. About a year ago, and only two days before her child was born, her bushoud turned her maked into the street one bitter cold night, and she made her was to Justice Meeks's house, and was kindly cared for until morning. She refused to make any coint aint, and her husband went scot tree. A ter her child was born, and while she was still confined to her hed, Baralay cruely dess'red her, and went to Vineland, N. J. Ever since this Mrs. Barkiay's health has been failing. Nevertheless she has sirungled along, and by the aid of her aged father and mother she has managed to get on. Hearing that Barkiay was able to assist her, she wrote a letter requesting him to send her some money. Herpited by advising her to obtain her living in a dishonorable way, and enclosed a ten cent stamp. On the consciousness. Last night Barkiay put in an appearance at Mount Veinon, and treated his wife death in a very light and jesting manner. This so exasperated the clintue that some of the mas prominent of them provared a buckot of warm tar, a bag of fushers, and a sharp fence rail, and con veyed them to the outskirts of the village for the purpose of treating tum to a coat of tar and feathers, but when search was made for him he was not to be found. The search was kept up until after 8 o'clock. If he had been found he would certainly have been tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail. If he puts in an appearance to-day at the function in the little to the street and feathered, and ridden on a rail. If he puts in an appearance to-day at the function is to receive the purpose of treating him to a coat of tar and feathers, and it den on a rail. If he puts in an appearance to-day at the function is the street and feathered, and ridden on a rail. If he puts in an appearance to-day at the function is the street and feathered, and ridden on a rail. If he puts in an appearance to-day at the function is the street and feathered, and ridden on a ra

Mayor Hall Expelled from the Union Club-The Executive Committee of the Union Club met last evening. They had a stormy session. I

is understood that they recommended the expu-sion of Major Pail.

Lieut.-Gov. Dunn's Successor. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Senate to-day exceed Mr. Pinchok (colored) President by a vote of is to 16.—The Constitution makes him Lieuten and Governor. The election of Pinchokack is re-garded as a victory for the Warmoth Faction.

PRILADELPHIA, Des. 6.- A telegram from Hagerstown, Md., reports that a fierce fire is now reging there. The public buildings have been consumed.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN A CELL

THE LATEST FACTS ABOUT THE PO-LICE COURT MURDER.

The History of Azel P. Newkirk-An Emi-nent Criminal Lawyer and Speaker of the Indiana Legislature-What Wm. C. Dunham Says about Himself.
Mr. Hyatt Frost, joint proprietor and manager

of Van Amburgh's menagerie, says that he has known Mr. Azel P. Newkirk, who was in his 87th year, ever since the latter was a boy. He belonged to one of the best families in Indiana. He received a first-class education and studied law with Caleb B. Smith, at one time Secretary of the Interior. He was in partnership with Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, now member of Congress from the Fourth District of Indiana, and with Judge Reid of Connersville, in the same State. Mr. A. P. Newkirk's brother is a wealthy furniture manufacturer of Connersville, a deacon of the Methodist Church, and one of the

most upright and influential men in the West.

The deceased gentleman was a member of the Indiana Legislature, and Speaker of the House for two years. He had the reputation of being the acutest criminal lawyer in Indiana, and was the intim te associate of public men, judges, and first-class lawyers throughout the State. Eight or ten years ago he unfortuately took to drink, but was subsequently reclaimed. For the last two years he had acted as newspaper min for Mr. Frost of Van Amburgh's men zerie. Mr. Frost says he was the best man in that department he ever knew. He

HONGRABLE, COURTEOUS, AND TRUSTWORTHY. HONGRABLE, COURTEOUS, AND TRUSTWORTHY.
He had sole charge of all contracts for printing and advertisme. Thousands of dollars have oeen entrusted to him at various times, and he has been often sent five hundred miles alread of the menagerie to make needful arrangements and prepare the public mind. In this he was most successful. He was directed to sign drafts on the management, and always accounted faithfully to a cent for moneys paid out. So judictous and careful was he that in not one instance was he known to have spent money on behalf of the menacrie without showing ample and satisfactory worth for the funds expended. Mr. Frost indignantly asserts

in the shameful charge which was alleged against Mr. Newkirk, and his whole minhood is aroused at the indignity offered to a noble-hearted man, and at the horrible cruelty to which his life was sacrificed, Mr. Newkirk had only the one fault alluded to, but Interly he has abstained from the use of liquor simost entirely. Only two weeks ago Mr. Frost, at the end of the season, paid him a large sum due to him, the greater portion of which Mr. Newkirk sent to his triends. Mr. Frost believes that his friend lass been victimized and derrauded by the man who cansed his arrest, and is determined, in conjunction with Mr. Newkirk's relatives and friends, to sint the mystery thoroughly.

William C. Dunham's story. MIS UTTER DISBRLIEF

mystery thoroughly.

WILLIAM C. DUNHAM'S STORT.

Capt. William C. Dunham, who had Azel F. New-kirk arrested, called at the SUN office last evening to contradict the assertions made to the SUN reporter by the clerk of the Washington Hotel and the oysterman in McDonneil's saloon in regard to his worthiese character. He says he is a Cape Cod fisherman, and has done piloting for New York owners of yachts, to whom he refers for testimonishs of capacity and industry. He is working in this city, there being nothing doing at home, in order to aid in supporting as aged father and mother. He adds that he was not kicked out of either place, and exhibits the following recommendation from the proprietor of the Washington Hotel:

Mr. William C. Dunham left, the Washington Hotel

Mr. William C. Dunham left the Washington Hotel Imply vecause he did not understand cooking other linings than oysters. I consider him an excellent ove-terman. C. SWIFT. NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1871. His story of the Newkirk affair is as follows: He formed Newkirk's acquaintance in the botel. On Saturday last he met him in Charles Sauer's restaurant, Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue. Newkirk asked him for a loan of twenty-five cents, saving he had no place to go to. Dunham offered him a share of his own bed, and the two

PASSED THE NIGHT TOGETHER.

PASSED THE NIGHT TOGETHER.

Next morning Newkirk disappeared, and with him Dunham's value containing all his clothes, together with a 25-cent fractional note which was in his pocket, and his bunch of keys. He found Newkirk in the Washington Hotel between 12 and 1 octook the same day, and asked for his value. Newkirk repited that he did not know where it was; he had not taken the value, out had only removed it out of his way when he was leaving. Dunham asked him now the value could have been in his way when it was not hear the door, but stand-Dunham asked him how the value could have been in his way when it was not near the door, but standing between the bureau and the mantelpiece. New-kirk answered; "Let the matter rest until Monday and I'll try to think where I left it." Dunham then weetaway, but returned next morning and found Newkirk lying in the billiard hall of the Hotel. He then called Officer Duffy and had him arrested. Capt. Dunham claims that he did not want to punish Newkirk; all be wanted was to make him tell where the value was. He says he can furnish unquestionable references as to character from childhool.

BREAKING UP A GAS COMPANY.

Summoning the Police to Put Directors Ons of a Directors' Meeting-An Unsuccessful Attempt to Get Rid of Young Mr. Tweed. A communication was received at the Sum office yesterday to the effect that the Hon. Richard M. Tweed, Col. A. C. Davis, and Capt. J. E. Jones, aving been expelled from the Board of Directors of the New York State Gas Company, had, at a meetng of the Board yesterday at 60 Broadway, forcibly ffected an entrance, and that the police had been

alled to quell the disturbance. The facts seem to be about as tollows: Some time ago a man invented a gas retort, which was a great improvement in the service of gas manufacture. As he had no means, he called on Col. A.C. Davis, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, for assist nee, legal and pecuniary. Davis agreed to condition that he should be allowed to select a majority of the Board or Directors.

Six directors were chosen, including Richard M. Tweed, Capt. J. E. Jones, Col. Ward, and a Mr. Miller, of Brooklyn. The President was also, excelled, a member of the Board.

Miller had recently shown an anxiety to effect the removal from the Board, of Davis, Tweed, Jones, and Ward, who of course, remodel. inventor, who called on Coi. Davis three or four days ago, and offered him a large sum to induce Messrs Tweed and Jones to resign. Miller also called at Mr. Tweed's office in Centre street, and requested him to give up his position in the Board. Mr. Tweed told Miller that he would act according to the advice of Cot. Jones. A letter of resignation was prepared and placed by Mr. Tweed in the lands of Davis.

A meeting of the Board having been put down for it o'clock yesterdly mirning, at 60 Broadway, Davis, Ward, I weed, and Jones presented themse ves at the place designated. As Davis tried to enter the room, the door was simmed in his face, He then went to a side door and entered. On seeing that there was trouble, Mr. Tweed as reped back, while Capt. Jones went for the entrance. The person at the door lield it against Jones, and excamed insultings: "Y we can't come in that room!" The President cried:

"I wish you all to come in, as I want to call the meeting to order."

Capt. Jones pushed his way in, and asked Mr. Richard Tweed to follow, but the latter declined, Col. Ward, of Brookiyn, then waiked in, while the Goard adjourned to meet again next Saturday, at the President's office.

No policemen made their appearance while the Board down in session.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Helsatia from Hamburg is in steamer from London yesterday. See death column.

Adam M. Traboldt, aged five months, of 1,395
Broalway, was scaleded to death by a Dwil of hot tea
on Tuesday evening.

James Camobell, aged two years, yesterday fell
into a pan of boiling water at 236 West I wentieth
street, and died in a short time.

Last evening the Department of Education received a communication from 6,000 citizens, inquiring
whether the Bible is read in the public schools.

The laborers on the line of the Croton Aqueduct
extending into Westcheser a unity are to be paid
within a low days, about \$21,000 having been lead for
the purpose by wall street bankers.

Col. Whiley arrested a sinusgier vesterday, with Col. Whiley arrested a smurgler yesterday, with \$10,000 worst of goods smurgled from one of the European steamers. The man's name and the name of the teamer tayened the man's from the name of the teamer tayened the same and the name of the teamer tayened the from the tayened the teamer tayened to the team of the tayened to the team at let on the 23d uit, he was so binsy in his private office with a patient trait it was fundationed to them to leave, under any circumstances whatever. any circumstances whatever.

A decutation of discoursed axemen called on Mr. Green last eventual to moure whom income and the call Mr. Occor and that these who cannot produce the last call where the last call to be called Mr. Occor and that these who cannot produce the last called to worth be produced by the last called to worth be produced by the last called to worth be produced by the last called to do the last called the la

Great Fire to Hagerstown.